

## The Times-Dispatch

Published Every Day in the Year, Also Weekly, at

The Times-Dispatch Building

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 516 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 601 Fourteenth Street, Northwest, corner Pennsylvania Avenue.

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg Agents: W. A. Perkins, 41 North Seymour Street.

Ashland Agent: L. E. W. Meyers.

Traveling Representative: R. R. Powell, Gordonsville, Va.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

CITY RATES—DELIVERED BY CARRIER, Richmond &amp; Suburbs, One Week, \$1.50; One Year, \$15.00; Daily, without Sun., 10 cents; Daily, with Sun., 15 cents; Sunday Only, 5 cents.

BY MAIL, One Six Three One Year, \$15.00; Year, \$15.00; Year, \$15.00.

Daily, with Sun., \$1.50; Daily, without Sun., 10 cents; Sunday Only, 5 cents.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1905.

One of the problems of social life is to know when to say to one another when we meet; every man and woman's desire is to appear sympathetic and clever, and this makes conversation difficult, because taking us all round we are neither sympathetic nor clever.—Jerome K. Jerome.

Swanson's "First Gun."

In his spirited speech at Hanover Courthouse yesterday, opening the campaign, Hon. Claude A. Swanson spoke with the conviction and virility of a man who is certain of his cause. He emphasized at the outset that it was the same old Republican party which we are fighting to-day, not quite so black as it used to be, thanks to the new constitution, but black enough and led by the same men and contending for the same policies. The same old Republican party which brought affliction upon the South far worse than war, and which has ever been the enemy of Southern men and Southern institutions. The same old Republican party which enfranchised the negro masses and voted them in solid blocks against the whites—and the leaders are now going up and down the State scrambling because the constitutional convention deprived them of these "faithful allies."

Swanson pulled off the mask and exposed them and proudly he contrasted Democratic record with Republican record in Virginia. He ridiculed the claim that the Republican party had done more for the public schools than the Democratic party and cited the figures to show that the total expenditure for public schools in 1885, the last year of Republican rule in this State, was \$1,423,531.66, while the total expenditure for this purpose in 1904, under Democratic rule, was \$2,511,024.29, nearly double the amount appropriated for this purpose by the Republicans. The value of school property, including school houses and equipment, has increased more than 400 per cent. during this period. The average term of public schools in Virginia in 1885 was about five months a year. Now the average term of public schools in Virginia is about seven months a year.

This increase is due in large part to local taxation, a system which Democracy has fostered and encouraged, for it is the Democratic way, and the counties and cities are now vying with each other as to which shall have the best schools.

Mr. Swanson also showed what a fine settlement the party made of the State debt, and as for the charge of dishonesty, he said that in many years two school officials were caught at graft and promptly dismissed and a clerk in the auditor's office was caught stealing and was promptly indicted, convicted and sent to the penitentiary. It is a fine record and the Republican candidates are making a blunder to call attention to it. It only gives Swanson the opportunity of spreading himself, and he is doing it right well. His first speech was a complete answer to every charge that his opponent has made and a splendid vindication of Democracy.

"English as She Is Writ" by Mr. Harman.

The Times-Dispatch endeavors to be fair even with Republicans, and in pursuance of that policy in the Monday issue of the paper we gave a column to Senator J. N. Harman, of Tazewell, Republican nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, in order that he might defend his record in the Senate. We have read Senator Harman's reply with interest and have no disposition to question any of the statements which he made, but there are some sentences in his communication which we feel justified, under the circumstances, of placing in evidence as showing the senator's qualifications or disqualifications for the office to which he aspires.

In one place he says, "There was also referred to me House bills, repealing about 200 statutes."

In another place he says, "I am glad to learn that there has recently been two Republican school trustees appointed in Tazewell county."

Again he says, "The benefits result-

ing from what The Times-Dispatch calls Senator Bruce's celebrated fight in 1901 for the Gladeville Railroad charter doth not yet appear to my constituents."

And still again: "My recollection is that this law was passed at the session of 1901-02, and that I did not vote for it. At the next session Senator Halsey offered an amendment, making dogs personal property and subject of license, on which license taxes had been paid."

We are sure that Senator Harman knows that a plural subject should have a plural verb agreeing with it. We take it for granted, also, that he knows that the verb "doth" is the third person singular form of the verb "do."

We suppose that he knows that the fourth sentence which we have quoted from his manuscript is unpardonably awkward. But Senator Harman is asking the voters of Virginia to put him at the head of the public school system, and it behooves a man with such aspirations to be painstaking and precise in the use of the English language.

If Senator Harman is as careless in other respects as he was in the preparation of this paper for the public print, apart from his politics, he is utterly unfit to represent the educational interests of Virginia and to preside over the public schools. We pass him along to our gullible Eggleston, who was recognized by the Southern Board of Education as one of the most accomplished educators in the State.

Judge Parker's Warning.

One of the most interesting features of Monday's Times-Dispatch was the statement given out by Judge Alton B. Parker, commenting upon the confession recently made by Mr. George W. Perkins, that the New York Life Insurance Company had contributed nearly \$50,000 to the national Republican campaign fund.

When Judge Parker was a candidate for the presidency last fall, he boldly charged that the corporations were in partnership with the Republican party; were contributing liberally to the campaign fund of that party with the understanding that if that party should win the interests of the corporations would be protected. Judge Parker was called upon to produce proof, but that was hard to do. We know a great many things in this world that we cannot prove by sworn testimony. Judge Parker was morally sure of the truthfulness of his charge, or he would not have made it, and the confession of Mr. Perkins now, in part at least, substantiates it. Mr. Perkins said that it was "business" for his company to assist the National Republican Committee, for the reason that in the opinion of the directors, Democratic success would be injurious to the company's interest, and so as a cold-blooded proposition, without reference to any of the great principles of government involved in an election of this character. Mr. Perkins and his associates came down with the cash to assist the party whose success would advance their financial interests.

This leads Judge Parker to remark that there are many financiers and captains of industry so-called, who have no political convictions that stand in the way of their personal advantage. That sounds a harsh saying, but, much as we hate to admit it, we have long been convinced that the saying is true. There are men who become so thoroughly engrossed in their own personal affairs that they cannot see beyond their own interests and they advocate this public measure or man and oppose that public measure or man according as their personal advantage is involved. They do not consider the public welfare. They do not consider the greatest good to the greatest number. They consider their own personal welfare and the greatest good to themselves. Judge Parker well says that men of that type have no political convictions that stand in the way of their personal advantage. We do not charge that all such men are corrupt and that all such men will use their money to debauch the suffrage, but they will undoubtedly use their best influence to carry their point without regard to any question of political principle or the interest of the general public, and they will contribute their money to a campaign fund without making any condition, save that it will be used to advantage, and they console themselves with the sophistry that they contributed with honest intentions, and that if the money is corruptly used by those to whom it is committed, it is none of their affair.

If men of that type are permitted to control the government, what is to become of the plain people? And what is to become of political principles and patriotism? But thank God the great American people, the honest plain people, think that there is something better than "business" and good government is more to be desired than big profits of corporations.

The people rule if they will and they must adopt some sure means of preventing partnerships and bargains between the rich corporations and the government, by which, in return for favors granted, favors will be received.

Let that become the settled policy of our government and it will not be long before there will be no government to make bargains, for it will end in revolution.

The Battle of Lake Erie.

However far he may have been ethically astray, it is pretty safe to say that Capt. Fasel, of the fishing-tug Barnhurst, is a pretty thorough-going hero, just now among his fellow-fishers on the waters of Lake Erie. On Sunday the Barnhurst had a sharp encounter with the Canadian cruiser Vigilant, and the Vigilant came off second best. The chase lasted for eight miles, and there was something doing all the way. The Barnhurst had her smoke-stack shot into scrap-iron and got thirty holes plugged in her hull, but she remained on the right side of the water, and will, no

doubt, shortly be ready to resume business at the old stand.

The cause of this little unpleasantness lies simply in American disposition to encroach into Canadian waters. Despite the positive injunctions of the employing companies, the American fishermen have of late shown a marked tendency to winter over the boundary line. Battered by many a chase, the Canadian no longer ago announced that they would sink every foreign craft caught trespassing in British waters. That this was not a purely idle threat, the four exciting battles of the past week would seem amply to attest.

There were six of the trespassing American tugs in the little group upon which the Canadian cruiser unexpectedly dropped down on Sunday morning. Five of them would have been easy captures, and the sixth was the Barnhurst. The Barnhurst is a converted passenger steamer much larger than the ordinary tug, and in every way the most desirable prize of the lot. Struck by her superior appearance, the Vigilant took to her orders to surrender coolly ignored, the Vigilant also took after her. "An American never surrenders!" observed Captain Fasel, and with that he heeled away. The Vigilant then had the opportunity of noting that the Barnhurst was not merely the handsomest of the little poaching fleet. She was also far the fastest. The chase was a merry one, and it was earnest. The Canadian brought her guns into action, and Capt. Fasel responded by flinging Old Glory to the breeze. Mr. Fasel was not all for sentiment, however. Availing the most favorable opportunity, he suddenly made an agile double, which threw the Vigilant well astern. This gave the captain a gratifying lead, and making the most of it, he pressed busily for the line and was safe. The feelings of the Vigilant's captain at the moment are, happily, not recorded in the dispatches.

Captain Fasel may be a poacher, but he appears to be none the less a sport. His boat was badly knocked up and his line lot of fishing-net fell to the enemy, but he expresses himself as entirely satisfied. His intimates, in the popular phrase, that he got what was coming to him. Something lends us to think that Fasel is also a man of courage. Rather than quietly surrender his boat when ordered to do so, he boldly went out for a race under fire. The captain took a very long chance and he won it, and a good many people who read of his exploit will be rather glad that he did.

Crime Against the Child.

In a sermon on education, preached at St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday morning and reported in the Monday Times-Dispatch, Rev. W. A. Cooper, pastor, after pointing out the advantages of education, said:

"True, there are some parents who do not appreciate the glorious opportunity the State places in our hand, and allow their children to run the streets in idleness and grow up in ignorance. There are others who, for the small pleasure they can make in store or shop or factory, condemn their children to the slavery of ignorance and take them from the school before they pass even the grammar grades. Such parents are guilty of criminal negligence."

We do not think that Mr. Cooper has stated the case too strongly. It is a sin, and a crime against the innocent for parents from selfish motives to deprive their children of the privilege of education, which the State provides without expense, and condemn them to ignorance. It is depriving the child of his inalienable right, the right of opportunity which God himself has given through the government.

That being the case, is not compulsory education both justifiable and obligatory? Has the State the right to allow parents to permit what this preacher says is a crime? Has the State the right to allow even parents to deprive their children of a God-given and constitutional right? That, to our mind, is the strongest and the unanswerable argument in behalf of compulsory education. Laying aside altogether the question of public policy, there are rights involved which cannot be ignored. We wish other preachers would follow Mr. Cooper's example.

A Worthy Successor.

Those who wish to see the best interests of Virginia advanced will be gratified to learn that Hon. Joseph E. Willard has decided to accept the appointment, offered by Governor Montague, to the Corporation Commission. Captain Willard is a business man of wide experience, has served his State well both in the Legislature and as Lieutenant Governor and is deeply interested in the material development of Virginia and in the prosperity of her people. He will make a worthy successor to Mr. Henry Fairfax, who has made a most valuable member of the commission.

For a Sea Level Canal.

It is gratifying to see that President Roosevelt comes out with a flat preference for a sea level canal at Panama. With all of his accomplishments, the President is not an engineer, and, therefore, he is obliged to submit to the judgment of his chosen advisers on technical questions, but he is a broad-gauged man and he sees that no make-shift is going to meet the requirements of the situation in respect to that canal or the wishes of the American people. We Americans are accustomed to have the best, and that is good enough for us.

The only justification for the purchase of the Panama canal, in preference to

the Nicaragua route, was that it might be made a sea level canal. Anything short of that will be a disappointment and substantial failure. If we were to have locks and dams, Nicaragua would be incomparably the preferable route, and unless locks and dams are to be abandoned and a sea level canal built, it will be better to go back and take up the Nicaragua scheme again.

We hope, however, that under the masterful influence of the President, no money will be wasted in building locks that will afterwards have to be pulled down, but that the energies of the country will be devoted expressly to digging out a sea level canal at once.

The matriculation of students at the University of Virginia indicates that the attendance during the coming session will exceed last session's total, which was the largest in the history of the institution. Up to the present time nearly 600 students have matriculated. That is good news, President Alderman seems to be giving a good account of himself.

Col. Anthony Drexel, of Philadelphia, intends to take up his permanent residence in England. We note this merely to express the hope that Col. Drexel's society will prove in every way congenial to William Waldorf Astor.

Amos Rusie, who used to get \$5,000 a year as pitcher on the New York baseball team, is now pitching Indiana lumber at \$150 a day. It makes a lot of difference what a man pitches these days.

Calling on the Empress of China is all right as long as there are handsome gifts attached, but it is not the kind of thing we would go into just for the fun of it.

Baron Komura is threatened with typhoid fever and the rest of the family are threatened with assassination. Peace hath her woes no less than war.

In calling off the retaliatory tariffs on American imports, it may be said that Russia has merely shown her sense of duty.

Still, it is not to be expected that Lincolnton and Oyama will ever become typical college chums.

The coming of autumn appears to have given a sudden impulse to the murder business in New York.

The opening of the oyster season does not necessarily mean overcoat weather.

Has anybody remarked that the backbone of summer is broken?

Straw hats are beginning to feel just a trifle conspicuous.

Rhymes for Today.

The Banks of Literature.

(Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice has started a bank—News Item.)

The ancient wish for long, long greens, Leads one to planning ways and means.

And fears of being rather poor Oft tempt one into literature.

Perchance these thoughts come once or twice, To Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice.

However that be, she wrote a book, A slender volume, but it took.

And people trooped in many a batch To Mrs. Wiggs's Cabbage Patch.

The sales grew on and grew and grew, And still grew on as sales will do.

They netted profit, so I've heard, Exactly at a Y per word.

(Ah, writing books would be so nice, If one got paid like Mrs. Rice)

She put the money into bonds, And then set down to clip coupons.

The clipping took such time, it's said, It often kept her out of bed.

And in the end grew such a bore, She vowed that she would clip no more.

But try instead to so invest, She might occasionally rest.

So looking o'er the file and rank, Of enterprise, she wished a bank.

Where, having writ pure gold (or trash), She might drop in and salt the cash.

So recking thus, she started one, And I approve of what she done.

Because I think a lady's gold Must have a teller to be told.

She needed no spare capital; Her little book supplied it all.

And her new bank's a business which Has gotten started very rich.

Thus, when she writes once more, its plain She'll put it in a bank again.

And so return the public thanks, With many Mrs. Wiggs's Banks.

H. S. II.

GAMBLING CRUSADE.

A Young Proprietor of Gambling Resort Leaves the City.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ROANOKE, VA., September 18.—It was learned to-night that Leslie Coleman, the young proprietor of an alleged gambling joint, had shipped Roanoke, and that his probable destination was Richmond. A raid was instigated by Baldwin detectives against his place Saturday night, and he was placed under arrest. He deposited \$100 for his appearance, and returned to his place of business.

Sunday a second raid was made, and gambling was in progress, but Coleman was not there. This morning he was fined \$100 in his absence, and later on he declared a compromise on the second case, but this was refused by the Baldwin, who declared their intention to rid Roanoke of every gambling den.

When it became obvious that a compromise could not be secured, he at once left the city. Coleman is a young man and well connected.

It is believed that two or three other poker rooms here will close down for the present.

Alphabets.

The number of letters contained in the alphabet of the different languages is given here: Russian, 33; English, 26; French, 26; Italian, 26; Spanish, 27; German, 26; Dutch, 26; Arabic, 28; Persian, 32; Hebrew, 22; Sanskrit, 47.

Take No Substitute.

## THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Fair in east, showers in west portion Tuesday; Wednesday showers and foggy light variable winds. North Carolina—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except showers and thunderstorms Wednesday in western portion; light to fresh south winds.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was clear and hot. Range of the thermometer: 8 A. M. 75 12 P. M. 83 2 P. M. 84 8 P. M. 73 10 P. M. 70 Average, 78.50 1-0.

Highest temperature yesterday, 85. Lowest temperature yesterday, 70. Mean temperature yesterday, 76. Normal temperature for September, 71. Departure from normal temperature, 5.

Conditions in Important Cities.

Place. (A. S. P. M., Eastern Time.) Weather. Augusta, Ga., 82 80 Clear. Atlanta, Ga., 82 80 Clear. Buffalo, N. Y., 82 80 Clear. Cincinnati, O., 82 80 Clear. Detroit, Mich., 82 80 Clear. Hartford, Conn., 82 80 Clear. Jacksonville, Fla., 82 80 Clear. Key West, Fla., 82 80 Clear. Louisville, Ky., 82 80 Clear. New Orleans, La., 82 80 Clear. New York City, 82 80 Clear. Norfolk, Va., 82 80 Clear. Philadelphia, Pa., 82 80 Clear. Pittsburgh, Pa., 82 80 Clear. St. Louis, Mo., 82 80 Clear. Savannah, Ga., 82 80 Clear. Washington, D. C., 82 80 Clear. Wilmington, Del., 82 80 Clear.

Miniature Almanac.

September 19, 1905. Sun rises, 6:55. High tide, 8:01. Sun sets, 6:12. Morning, 8:27. Moon rises, 9:40. Evening, 8:27.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

September 19th.

880—Abbotnoga decided the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23 degrees 25 minutes.

1524—The Imperialists under Pescara raised the siege of Marselles and retired precipitately towards Italy.

1665—The number of deaths by plague in London for the week ending on this day was reported to be 10,000; the greatest weekly mortality reported during the scourge.

1681—Desperate engagement between a Moorish vessel, the Half Moon, 32 guns, from Angier, and the English galleys James and Sapphire. Of the Turks and Moors 33 were killed; English loss 33 killed and wounded.

1804—Mr. Dearborn, son of the Secretary of War, left for Algiers with presents for the ruler of that country.

1829—Colonel Trumbull, the artist, recommended the application of beeswax to the backs of the pictures in the Capitol at Washington to preserve them.

1851—Battle of Camargo, between the forces of the Mexican government and those of Carvajal, in which the latter were victorious.

1852—Great inundation in the valleys of the Rhine and the Rhone.

1853—A terrible fire swept Lake Borgno and the Gulf coast, causing loss of life and great destruction of property at Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi and other points in the vicinity.

1864—General Sheridan defeated the Confederate forces under Braxton Bragg and Early at Cedar River Hill, in the Shenandoah Valley, capturing 3,500 prisoners.

1868—The Louisiana Senate passed the House bill prohibiting any personal distinctions in railroad cars, steamboats or in places of public resort.

1872—Execution of Jay Cooke and Company.

1874—Forty young girls perished in the burning of a cotton mill at Fall River, Mass.

1899—Captain Dreyfus, of the French army, pardoned.

1900—Funeral of President McKinley at Cleveland, O. Great military review at Rheims, France, attended by the Czar and President Loubet.

1904—Russo-Japanese war: garrison at Port Arthur made sortie on the 18th of this month in effort to recapture Etchankin fort, but was repulsed.

1904—Sour milk destroyed by Professor Metchnikoff to be nearest approach to elixir of life.

BIGAMIST ARRESTED.

Resumed Work on Water Power Canal Heralded with Pleasure.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, VA., September 18.—The reporter, arrested in Cincinnati of Robert L. Wharton, the alleged bigamist, who married a young lady of this city, has been confirmed by a telegram from Chief of Police Sylvester, of Washington, to Chief Ragland, of Petersburg. The message stated that an officer had been sent to Cincinnati to bring the prisoner to Washington.

The writ just issued is returnable before the whole court and will be heard later in the week.

The Wake County Cotton Growers' Association has adopted resolutions to the effect that they will not sell any of the crop of cotton now being gathered for less than eleven cents, and pledging themselves to abide by any action taken by the general association.

State Auditor B. F. Dixon has been assigned by the State Educational Campaign Committee to deliver educational addresses in advocacy of local taxation, consolidation of school districts and the improvement of school houses in Yancey county, October 4th to 7th, and Jackson county, October 8th to 11th. T. W. Blount speaks at Elizabeth City, September 25th; W. H. Haskins, at Bayboro, October 20th. J. D. W. Connor, in Chatham, September 22d to 26th, and in Granville county on September 30th.

LEFT HAND FIDDLERS.

Their Playing to Be One of the Features of Convention.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

GREENSBORO, N. C., September 18.—Hon. Richard N. Hackett, who was here last week, engaged in business before the Federal court, furnishing the gratifying intelligence that the Wilkes County Fiddlers' Convention would certainly address in advocacy of some time this fall, put off or played off some time this fall.

One of the features will be a contest between a group of left-handed fiddlers. An effort is being made to have another specialty—that of a contest between Chatham county and Guilford county, the persons of Dr. J. W. Berry, now of Wilkes, and Editor Joe Reese, always of Guilford, with Dr. Hill of Stokes, as umpire. There is some doubt, however, of

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of *Old Dr. J. C. Ayer*

Pumpkin Seed, 1 lb. Senna, 1 lb. Castor Oil, 1 lb. Syrup of Marshmallows, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Arabic, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Tragacanth, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Styracis, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Styracis, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Styracis, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Styracis, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Styracis, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Styracis, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Styracis, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Styracis, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Styracis, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Styracis, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Styracis, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Styracis, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Styracis, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Benzoin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Myrror, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Resin, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Sassafras, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Turpentine, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Vitellina, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Zoster, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Elemi, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Labdanum, 1 lb. Syrup of Gum Olibanum, 1 lb. Syrup of